

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents the result of reviewing some theories that are related to the study. The study review consists of five parts: the function of language, types of language, types of language functions, Jokowi, Vlog.

#### 2.1 The Function of Language

Brown and Yule (1983) approved only two terms to describe and explain the primary functions of language. They assumed that a natural language utterance is used to fulfill only one function, to the total exclusion of the other. That function which language serves in the expression of content, they describe as transactional, and that function involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes they describe as interactional. Linguists established general assumption that the most important function of language is the communication of information. In Brown and Yule (1983:2), Lyons observes that the assumption of communication is easily used feelings, moods and attitudes.

Language has a primary function to human live; it is to convey information to each other, or request services of some kind in a variety of situations, such as use language to apologize, refuse, giving direction, asking permission, and expressing a wish. Keraf (1997:1) stated the primary function of language is as communication tool between members of the society in the form of symbol of the sound produced by human vocal



### 2.2.1 Verbal Language

Verbal language is a form of communication which is delivered by the speaker to hearer in written and spoken to express ideas, feelings, emotions and desires as stated by Hanes (2015) that verbal communication refers to the use of sounds and language to relay a message for expressing desires, ideas and concepts and as vital to the processes of learning and teaching. It is one of the ways to communicate with others. Several of the key components of verbal communication are sound, words, speaking and language.

### 2.2.2 Non Verbal Language

Happiness, sadness, fear and anxiety are universal emotion which is similar to non verbal way of language. Non verbal language is expressing meaning or feeling without words such as gesture, body language, eye contact, facial expression, space, picture and painting.

It can be said as the process of communication by sending and receiving message without saying a word at all or wordless. Such wordless message can be communicated through gestures, body language, facial expressions and postures (Mikoluk, 2015:5).

Other forms of nonverbal communication include dance and music, as well as more directly representing and imitative arts such as miming, drawing, painting, sculpture and architecture (Rosengren, 2000).

## 2.3 Types of Language Functions

Language function by Roman Jakobson (1960). Jakobson divide the functions of language into six factors which are required for communication: context, addressee, addressee, contact, common code, message.

Each factor is the focal point of a relation, or function, that operates between the message and the factor. The functions are the following, in order: (1) referential, (2) emotive, (3) conative, (4) phatic, (5) metalingual, and (6) poetic.

## 1. Referential

Referential function, in a line with factor of context. It is an information carrier. It could be describes a situation, object or mental state, such as:

- The restaurant is comfortable
- The Earth is round

## 2. Emotive

Emotive function is related to addresser. Language is used by the addresser to her or his feelings. It focused on the addresser, aims a direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward what he or she is speaking about. It tends to produce an impression of a certain emotion whether feigned or true (Jakobson, 1960:354). It is best exemplified by interjections, such as:

- Oh no!
- Wow!











